(c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) received a signature bonus of United States Dollar (USD) 3.6 million (Rs. 17.28 crores)* at the time of signing of the contract on 22nd December, 1994. In addition, production bonus is also payable to ONGC under the contract based on the achievement of various production levels specified therein. The contract to Enron and Reliance was awarded based on the 'total take' of the Government from the project rather than the payment received/to be received by ONGC.

(d) The estimated investment made by Enron to meet their share of obligation in Panna and Mukta oilfields as on 1-4-2001 is about USD 166 million (796.80 crores)*. This amount excludes operating expenditure of the project.

(e) The total crude oil production from Panna and Mukta oilfields between the effective date of the contract, till 30-11-2001, is about 6.06 million metric tonnes.

*For the sake of consistency, exchange rate has been taken as USD 1 = Rs. 48/-

Procurement of compressors

*305. SHRI C. M. IBRAHIM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a pressing demand from Members of Parliament for an Inquiry into the deals for purchasing compressors for CNG filling stations in Delhi by the Indraprastha Gas Limited, the lone supplier of CNG in the capital; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the allegations of irregularities and Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) A letter in this regard was received from an Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

(b) The allegations related to mismanagement, greed and corruption in Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) particularly in contracts for supply of compressors. IGL is not a Government Company though the Ministry has been monitoring the progress of installation of compressors to fulfill the commitments made to the Supreme Court. IGL being a joint venture of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Delhi Government, procures compressors as per its own rules and no Government approval is

required. The compressors are being purchased by them on tender basis, subject to technical, financial and commercial suitability of bids received and with the approval of Board of IGL. The Hon'ble member has been informed about the position.

Handling charges for using Airports

*306. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private airlines are paying any handling charges for using airports;

(b) if so, the details of the income made during the last three years from private airlines, year-wise;

(c) what are the details regarding the rate of usage fee during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details regarding fixing and revising of the usage fee of airports being used by private airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) to (d) Airlines including private airlines have to pay user charges like Route Navigation Facility Charges (RNFC), Terminal Navigation Landing Charges. (TNLC) and Landing, Parking and Housing charges. When operating outside normal watch hours at a particular airport, they have to pay extension of watch hour charges also.

Airport charges collected from private airlines during last three years are Rs. 141.92 crores in 1998-99, Rs. 172.25 crores in 1999-2000 and Rs. 221.65 crores in 2000-2001. There are varying rates of RNFC, TNLC, Landing, parking and housing charges at international and domestic airports depending upon the weight of the aircraft and whether the aircraft are operating domestic or international flights as indicated in Statement *(See* below*)*. Airport charges are fixed on cost recovery principle. As a convention, proposed increases are discussed with User Charges Panel Group of International Air Transporters Association (IATA).